

[THURSDAY, September 20, 1770.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES.

(147)
THE



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 16th of Aug. 1770.
Flour at 18s. 6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	75. od.	Beef per Barrel	45. od.
Flour	18s. od.	Pork	55. od.
Brown Bread	16s. od.	Salt	25. od.
West-India Rum	35. yd.	Baked Tea	65. od.
New-England ditto	35. yd.	Chocol. per Doz.	105. od.
St. Croix Sugar	50s. od.	Bees Wax	15. yd.
Refined ditto	55. od.	Nut Wood	25. od.
Molasses	15. yd.	Oak ditto	18s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

's Age.	High- Water.	Rises after	H. M.	sets before	H. M.
THURSDAY	1	10	5	57	7
FRIDAY	2	12	5	59	7
SATURDAY	3	12	5	59	7
SUNDAY	4	1	5	1	7
MONDAY	5	1	5	2	7
TUESDAY	6	1	5	3	7
WEDNESDAY	7	3	5	4	7

Days 12 Hours 6 Minutes the 10th.

To the PRINTER.

Southold, September 10th, 1770.

SIR,

Please to give the following a Place in your next Paper.

I AM always highly delighted, with the Discovery of
any rising genius among my Country Men; altho' the
Object is an obscure Man; yet by elevating of him to
the public View, puts it in his Power of becoming the
more extensively useful to his fellow Men.

I observed in Mr. Holt's Paper of the 9th of August, an
Advertisement, dated Suffolk County the 3d of August 1770; in
which seems to be designed for a Lampoon upon the People
of New-York, who have sent their Orders for Goods, in
which he thinks is a Violation of the Non Importation
Agreement, and seems to lay it very much at Heart, and de-
clares it to be infamous and untimely. This Declaration
being supported by a deep logical Argument, made me anxi-
ous to discover who it was, that had devoted his Time to
the Service of his Country, and thus drew his Pen, against
the Importers; whom he heads and charges with Crimes,
little less than Criminal, even that of being Traitors to Li-
berty, Enemies to Mankind in general; and to the Liber-
ties of America in particular.

I conceived it necessary that a Man of his Importance
should be called upon to make good, and support Charges of
so deep a Dye, which he brings against honest Men; and
waiting for the Discovery of this towering genius, whose
Countenance glows with patriotic Fire; has caused my Ob-
servations on his Piece to be thus late.

We are now assured by good Authority, that Mr. — of
the — of South-Haven, is the Author of this masterly
Performance. After first acquainting the Public that he has
perused a List of the Importers, then follows this sagacious
Observation;

I observed the Names of a Number of respectable Gen-
tlemen, who I thought would have suffered almost any
Thing, that might have been laid on them, rather than
have entered into such a Measure, — a Measure which if per-
sisted in, will entail Infamy and Disgrace upon themselves,
and their Posterity, (and possibly Slavery too.)

To which I Answer, that Mr. — must learn to think
and Reason, before he pretends to write, for Ignorance and
Passion often hurts the best Cause.

You may consider Sir, that every Member in Society is
equally entitled to a comfortable Subsistence for himself and
his Family; when he acquires it by honest and lawful Means;
— and as the Importation of Goods is put upon such a Foot-
ing, as to admit those People whom you thus shamefully
stigmatize by calling them Enemies to Mankind in general,
to fall into that Business without hurting any Individual,
or injuring the Common Wealth; is barbarous and ungen-
erous; — and it appears still more so, as we are assured that
Numbers of them know of no other Way to obtain a Sup-
port, — and are content to take up satisfied with coarse Food,
than will suit the refined Taste of a Person of your un-
equalled Importance.

Then to call them such hard Names, can answer no bet-
ter Purpose, than to set a good Cause in the most contempti-
ble Light, expose the Folly and Malevolence of your own
Heart, and betray the weakness of your Mind.

Our Author now proceeds in his Accusation, with double
fortified Expressions; — Such a Conduct, such infamous
Conduct, I think could never have proceeded from these
own natural Dispositions or Inclinations, therefore it must
be attributed to some undue Influence.

This Sentence I must confess appears to me somewhat am-
biguous; whether it has any Meaning in it or not, I am at a
Loss to determine. The Production of Nature is very
amazing to be sure, and the Power of an undue Influence is
very mischievous, especially in some Instances. — But it is
absurd to suppose, that the respectable Body of Merchants

in New-York, waited to be influenced by others, to import
Goods, when they had enjoyed the immense Profits arising
from that Business before.

But as the Skill of undue Influence, requires Men of great
Abilities, much unlike to our Author; we will therefore
clear him from the Imputation, and leave the Public to un-
derstand its further Meaning if they can.

Now follows another still more accurate Observation; it
is evident (says he) from the Conduct of a Number of Gen-
tlemen in this Province, for above this twelve Month past, —
that they have been tired of our old free Method of Go-
vernment; and that they are a mind to establish some
other, and that they might be foremost in a new one, that
might be adopted, — and to encourage a Compliance with
all Ministerial Requisitions, which tended to enslave the
good People of America. — To this Influence it must be at-
tributed; (wonderful I tell you, there is a must in the
Case.) that a Number of honest Men of New-York, have
acted so infamous a Part; blindfolded they have been
led into it, by designing Persons, who regarded not the
Character of their Fellow Men, nor the Interest of their
Country.

Here the noble Author forgot to consider, — that this bold
Charge is of a treasonable Nature; for to say that they are
Enemies to Mankind in general, must include the greatest
Person in the Nation, if he conceives him to be a Man, —
will therefore amount to Treason: But as Charges of this
Kind often proceeds from Innocence and Ignorance, our Au-
thor may come off with Impunity, and be suffered to remain
unhurt and without Notice; or perhaps he may have a more
particular Meaning, select, a few out of the House of Assem-
bly, and bring the Matter nearer home, in order more fully
to obviate his Meaning, — why don't you speak out like a
Man, Sir, and own that this public railing, is to answer a
private Purpose.

It is much to be lamented, Sir, that your public spirited
Address and Advice, to your Friends, — and Country Men,
proceeds from an eager Zeal of prosecuting those little nar-
row Views of Party, which your indistinct and indolent har-
made among the Inhabitants of a County heretofore the most
distinguished for Prudence and Unanimity.

Instead of spending any more of your Time, Sir, in re-
viling the Importers, is it not become your Duty to ask
their Pardon, or at least, — to defend and exculpate your self?
— Are not both the Head and the Heart to be suspected,
which are susceptible of no Distinction; between Govern-
ment and Commerce, a Whig, and a Republican, — between
constitutional Liberty and flagrant Licentiousness; or the
glare of sudden Exaltation, will be succeeded by the Dark-
ness of former Obscurity; and as faith the Psalmist, you will
become a Reproach to your Neighbours; a Scorn a Deri-
sion to them that are round about you.

RUSTICUS.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

New-York, 3 Sept. 1770.

A Farmer in New-Jersey gives the following genuine Account
of the Profit he made on his Sheep in one Year, which
please to communicate to the public, as it may induce others to fol-
low his Example.

In the Fall 1769 he had 48 Sheep, the common	£.
Rate in that Season is 8s. per Head.	38 8
In May 1770, he had 1361, of Wool, which	23 20
he used or sold at 2s.	6
He has sold or used in his Family 8 Weathers	1 13
at 15s. is	12 6
Ditto 4 Ewes, at 8s.	32 8
His Stock now remains 56; value at 8s. at above	45 12

Which gives a Profit of £.25 4 in one Year, on £.8 10s.
The Winter was uncommonly open, so that they required very lit-
tle Fodder, hardly any besides the Corn Stalks, in February and
March to the heavy Ewes; and in Summer a Fallow of about 45
Acres, kept them till the first of Sept. except about three Weeks.
Another Farmer in his Neighbourhood who kept 60 Sheep last
Winter, sold this Summer 14 Weathers for £.15 15 so that his
profit must have been greater, but have not the particulars.

We might expect that Self-Interest would be a sufficient motive
to Farmers to increase their Stock of Sheep, as they are indispu-
tably more advantageous than any other Article they can go upon,
and much less Trouble. It is also of the highest concern to the
Public, for it is not doubted that if we had double the Quantity of
Wool, that it would be all manufactured, now every Pound of
Wool of as value, manufactured; may be worth 8s. Therefore a
Farmer that increases his Stock of Sheep, besides the great
gain to himself, will highly benefit the Country, for reckoning each
Sheep will yield 2 1/2 lbs, when made up will be worth 20s. of which
15s. will be clear gain to the Colony.

The County of Hunterdon in 1768, had in all nearly 20,000
Sheep, suppose them to be doubled, which might very well be if
they kept fewer useless Horses, and plowed fewer worn out Fields,
this would yield 50,000 lbs of Wool, and would be worth £.15,000
besides paying for the Wool, for all the Expenses of Spinning,
Weaving and dressing is our own Labour, except a little dying
stuff. But suppose we reckon the County of Hunterdon together
with the twelve other Counties should each increase their Sheep
only 5000, this would make an Addition of 65,000 in the Colony,
the Wool made up would be worth £.20,750, besides paying the
Farmer. What a large annual Sum, would this be saved to
the Colony, and how worthy the Attention of the Public?

The Farmer who gives the above Account has already increased
his Stock of Sheep to above 100, and the four Times as many as
used to be kept on his Farm, he further intends to add to the
Number.

In this Backsliding Age, the only effectual Remedy against Im-
portation, that Bane of our Country, would be for the Northern
Colonies to increase their Number of Sheep, which together with
raising Flax, will put the Materials in our Hands of being a Rich
and powerful People; for if we take to Manufacturing, it will
keep our Wealth at Home, and our People together, who are now
scattering over this wide extended Continent to remote Wilder-
nesses, where they live squalid indigent Lives; and are lost to the
Community; how much better might they live by improving the
old Lands, settling Towns, and increasing our Manufactures;
this would be establishing more solid Wealth than Mines of Gold
or Silver, or an extensive foreign Trade; Are not Spain and
Portugal poor, tho' they are Masters of the Richest Mines in the
World? And what advantage is Trade to us, while we export
Provisions or raw materials, and import Superfluities?
I am yours, &c.

The following is a genuine copy of a letter sent by a Committee
of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, to the Honourable the
Commons House of Assembly of South-Carolina, in answer to
the letter from the Assembly of South-Carolina, (containing
a subscription to the Society, of fifteen hundred pounds sterling)
The noble spirit of universal liberty and benevolence, which
breathes throughout this epistle, must, we suppose, make it af-
fecting to every son of freedom, in every quarter of the globe.
To the Honourable the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of
SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Gentlemen,
WE are directed by the Society, Supporters of
the Bill of Rights, to transmit to you their
thanks for the very honourable testimony you have at
once given of your own sentiments, and of your appro-
bation of their conduct.

"The same spirit of union and mutual assistance, which
dictated your vote in our favour, animates this Society.
We shall ever consider the rights of all our fellow-subjects
throughout the British Empire, in England, Scotland,
Ireland, and America, as stones of one arch on which
the happiness and security of the whole are founded.
Such would have been our principle of action, if the sys-
tem of despotism, which had been adopted, had been more
artfully conducted; and we should as readily have associ-
ated in the defence of your rights as our own, had they
been separately attacked.

"But providence has mercifully allotted to depraved
hearts, weak understandings: The attack has been made
by the same men, at the same time, on both together,
and will serve only to draw us closer in one great band of
mutual friendship and support.

"Whilst the Norman troops of the first William, kept
the English in subjection, his English soldiers were em-
ployed to secure the obedience of the Normans. This
management has been too often repeated, now to succeed.
There was a time when Scotland, though then a
separate and divided nation, could avoid the snare, and
refused, even under their own Stuarts, to enslave their
ancient enemies. The chains which England and Scotland
disdained to forge for each other, England and America
shall never consent to furnish.

"Property is the natural right of mankind; the con-
nexion between taxation and representation, is its necessary
consequence. This connexion is now broken, and taxes
are attempted to be levied both on England and America
by men whose are not their respective representatives. Our
cause is one—our enemies are the same. We trust our
constancy and conduct will not differ. Demands which
are made without authority should be heard without
obedience.

"In this and in every other constitutional struggle
on either side of the Atlantic, we wish to be united with
you; and are as ready to give as to receive assistance.

"We desire you Gentlemen to be persuaded, that under
all our domestic grievances and apprehensions, the freedom
of America is our particular attention; and these your
public act and solemn engagement afford us a pleasing
prospect, and confirm our hopes, that when luxury, misrule
and corruption shall at length, in spite of all resistance
have destroyed this noble constitution here, our posterity
will not, like your gallant ancestors, be driven to an
inhospitable shore, but will find a welcome refuge, where
they may still enjoy the rights of Englishmen among
their fellow subjects, the descendants and Brothers of
Englishmen.

We are, Gentlemen,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient servants and
Affectionate fellow-subjects,
Chairman.
John Glynn,
Richard Oliver,
John Trevanion,
Robert Bernard,
Joseph Mawbey,
James Townsend,
John Sawbridge,
Treasurers.
Committees.

Constantinople, April 18. On Friday last, in the evening, a
fire broke out at a Jew's, in the quarter of Topkapi, who, left his
shop profane the Sabbath, did not dare to oppose the progress of
the flames; so that more than 200 houses were consumed in a space

LONDON, June 3.

It is said a Commission has passed the Great Seal to try three particular Persons, and other Rioters at Boston, when Captain Preston's Case will be sufficiently explained.

In consequence of some late transactions in America, it is reported in the most confident manner, that some secrets have transpired, which will occasion several eminent characters being called to a severe account by a certain Board.

June 6. The province of Maryland is possessed of 26,000l. British Bank Stock, besides the interest of divers large sums of money issued out of the provincial loan office, and is subject to no debt. When will England be able to boast of such splendid national circumstances?

June 7. A Correspondent, who frequently favours us with his Productions, has sent us the following. Next Friday (says he) we are informed is the Day fixed for the Departure of the Princess of Wales, upon a Tour of some Months, to visit her Royal Relations in Germany.—How much Popularity or popular Applause is a mere Shadow, a Phantom never to be kept, the long unjust repeated insults shown this Princess strongly verified. Every Mind may instantly recollect, during the Life of her Royal Consort, her Conduct was an Example of the most amiable Wives. She was the Ornament of the matrimonial State. When she became a Widow, many must remember that affectionate Scene upon the great Stairs of the Palace; when surrounded by her Royal Offspring in Weeds and deep Mourning, she presented them to his late Majesty, the Grandfather of the best of Kings. His Approbation of his Royal Daughter-in-Law, in the Affection of her Conduct, in the parental Care of her Children, in the unfeigned Grief of her Widowhood; such Testimony of her Virtues from the aged Parent of her deceased Prince, will increase that popular Love and enthusiastic Applause of the Multitude, that Prayers and Acclamations constantly attended her Footsteps. She was the Admiration of the refined Mind; she was the Adoration of the general public Opinion. The Aera of baneful Faction soon commenced. Virtue was attacked, and the most amiable Characters were sacrificed by the Infamy of Falshood, Envy, and Invetteracy. Natural Affection, and paternal Tenderness for the Glory and Happiness of the most amiable of Sons, of the greatest Monarch, was esteemed by Faction, secret and unjust Influence. Fiction prohibits every natural Affection, every moral Virtue.—Her Servants Relations are many; some the most inveterate in Faction: Her R. H. Politics are not so unconstitutional as to occasion a Dismission for any p—y Conduct.—Remember, my Countrymen, let me intreat you to remember, Bravery is a characteristic Virtue of Great Britain. Bravery and Gratitude are inseparable Virtues. Britons were never void of Gratitude. Unite therefore in your Prayers for the safe Return of a Princess the most amiable of Christians, to whom we are indebted for the best of Kings, the Ornament of the Annals of Great Britain. [Thus writes a Courtier.]

Extrait of a Letter from Canterbury June 30.

"When the Princess Dowager of Wales passed thro' this City, on Friday Last, she was most scandalously treated by the Mob, who repeatedly spit at her Coach, and in the midst of a Torrent of abusive Epithets, continually cried out 'Wilkes and Forty-five for ever! No Bute! &c.' They hissed her all through the Street, but gave great Acclamations to the Duke of Gloucester, who followed her soon after."

The Mayor apologized to her Highness for the Behaviour of the Mob, assuring her his Majesty had not more loyal Subjects in the Kingdom nor her Highness more faithful Friends, than were to be found among the People of Canterbury. Her Highness behaved with great Complacency upon the Occasion, and in a most affecting Manner said, she hoped the Populace would some Time perceive how much they had been misled, and thanked the Mayor for his Profession of Attachment, &c.

June 9. Messengers, we hear, are continually passing and repassing from this Kingdom to Ireland; but the business has not yet transpired.

At the end of the session before the last, Lord North mouthed away a deal, of firmness in the house, "that he would not indulge America till he was at his feet." One would suppose he meant to frighten America by an idea of his stoutness and firmness. No such thing, he wanted only to get the character of firmness at home in the house; while, with a school-boy cunning, he meditated at the very moment of his bullying, to avail himself in America of all those lenient and gentle methods which he affected to disclaim in the house. It is a fact, that the session was not three days over when the principal American merchants were sent to, and instructed to make liberal professions in the name of administration to the Americans.

June 12. It is now said that Lord Mansfield is the principal adviser of a great personage.

June 13. The Hon. Mrs. K—, who is an ornament to her rank, lately on a Sunday, after divine service, was reading in the Bible, when she was visited by a Lady of Fashion, who was going to a rout held on that evening near St. James's; she strongly importuned her to go with her, saying, give that nonsensical old-fashioned book to your chambermaid, I am positively ashamed of you: To which the young Lady answered, I am much afraid, my dear, that in the manner you are going on, on a certain tremendous day, when all distinctions will be laid aside, my Chambermaid would be terribly ashamed to be found in your company.

A gentleman just returned from Paris assures us, the general opinion there is, that before the expiration of many months, the whole force of France will be employed against the Russians: If this is well grounded, and there is some reason to believe it is, we may venture to affirm, that England will not remain long in a neutral state.

We are glad to find that orders are at length given for a complete survey of the navy, and for the necessary reparations of our ships; for really it is little less than criminal to have neglected it so long, whereby what was once the terror of all our enemies, has been suffered almost to decay below sufficient strength for a defence of our own life against foreign invaders.

It is rumoured that an entire new mode of government is to take place in the American part of the globe.

The account of the capture of Port Egmont still continues to gain credit; those who affect not to believe it, acknowledge that the Spaniards were sent thither with the express design of driving out the English, and agree that they actually ordered our Naval Commander to decamp; but that he, like a true rough English Tar, not only refused to obey their summons, but ordered the Dons to sheer off themselves, or to expect the uncourteous compliment of a broad-side from a British man of war. The Dons, upon this, changed their tone, and assuming an air of the greatest civility, respectfully solicited leave to wood and water, which being granted, they retired exceedingly happy, since they could not take the Port, that they were suffered to take themselves away from so disagreeable a situation.

June 14. An evening paper says, that as soon as her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales arrived at Calais,

she received a very polite and pressing invitation from his Most Christian Majesty to honour him with a visit at Versailles; this message was delivered by a French Nobleman of high rank, who had been sent to Calais for that purpose by the King, but her Highness politely declined accepting the invitation.

June 15. We hear that his Excellency George Pitt, Esq; appointed Ambassador to the Court of Spain, is now preparing to set out for Madrid.

June 16. Notwithstanding it has been asserted that there is no foundation for the report that there will be a speedy rupture with a certain power, we are well assured by letters from all parts, that the Spaniards have absolutely broke thro' the treaty of peace, and have made some reprisals of vessels belonging to Jamaica; and that they are sailed with a powerfully fleet, but the place of their destination is not known.

We hear that a material alteration in the mode of paying Custom-House duties, is under consideration, and will shortly take place.

June 19. It is said that the Ministry, in consequence of several councils that have been held within these few days, have at length determined to give up Port Egmont to the Court of Spain.

There is a turtle brought home from Helena, the largest ever seen; it weighs nine hundred and three quarters, and is a very fine one.

June 23. It was last Night reported, that our M—y have received Advice, that eight Men of War, with the like Number of Frigates, and several Bomb-ketches, are now ready to sail from Cartagena; but their Destination is unknown.

By the Return made by the Officers of the Police, there appears to have been 1118 Persons killed in the Crowd, at the Fireworks at Paris, on the Marriage of the Dauphin.

June 28. Tuesday a Courier set out for the court of Madrid, to require a categorical answer for what cause they are fitting out Squadrons at their ports.

June 23. They write from Leghorn, that all the ports of Italy and the Mediterranean are greatly alarmed on account of the plague, which now rages in different parts of the Levant.

July 5. It is reported that one or more of the late Commissioners at Boston, are now in town, and have frequent conferences with persons in high office.

July 5. Tuesday Mr. Isaac Fell, now prisoner in the King's-bench prison, but late Book-seller of Paternoster-row, was brought into Court at Westminster-Hall, on his own motion, to receive judgment, for some time since publishing, in the Westminster Journal, a libellous letter on Lord Ingham, of the kingdom of Ireland. His Counsel, Mr. Davenport, having opened, an affidavit of Mr. Fell's was read, asserting that the Editor had inserted the letter without his privity or consent, that he at the time was ready to have inserted any answer, that he was now a prisoner in the King's-bench prison, and that he owed above a thousand pounds, which he was totally unable to pay. Mr. Moreton, the Counsel for Lord Ingham, then made a speech, aggravating the offence, and shewing that Lord Ingham was at one time willing, at Mr. Fell's request, to drop the prosecution; but that a fresh provocation caused him to go on with it: he mentioned the letters of Arabella Bolton, which, though he hoped Lord Mansfield had not read, he doubted not he had heard of. His Lordship assured him he had not read them, that he had them sent him under cover, with an anonymous letter, the purport of which was as follows:

"May it please your Lordship, 'I have long had a desire to lend your Lordship these letters, which I have not hitherto done for two reasons: 'the one, doubting whether if I did, they would come 'to your hands; the other, if they did come, whether 'your Lordship would read them.'"

His Lordship said he was determined the writer should not be disappointed, and therefore immediately burnt them.—Mr. Moreton went on, saying, as Mr. Fell had suffered judgment to go by default, the punishment was next to be thought of; he observed, a fine would be none, as he would not be able to pay it; and imprisonment likewise would be useless, as his creditors already had put him in goal; he then introduced a flourish or two on the Defendant's being a Champion of Liberty, and what honour his being exalted would do him, and having a begging-box at his foot, he said, would better his circumstances. In short, Mr. Fell was ordered to be brought before the Court next term; by which time they will determine what punishment shall be inflicted on him.

A considerable Quantity of Tobacco, the Produce of West Florida, was lately imported at Glasgow, and is esteemed, by good Judges, equal to that usually brought from Maryland.

A Correspondent says, that the Island of Corsica is known to abound with such prodigious Quantities of Timber, fit for building Ships, that whatever naval Power shall possess that Island, may expect, in a few Years, to rule the Ocean.

They write from Copenhagen, that from the frequent Assembly of the Council, and the continual Return of Couriers between that Court and Berlin, it is conjectured some Business, of a very important Nature, is upon the Point of being negotiated; and a Report is current, that his Danish Majesty will very soon take Part with the Russians, in the present War with the Turks.

It is said the Lord Mayor has bequeathed his superb Hammer-Cloth of his State-Coach to the City of London; it cost two Hundred and fifty Pounds, and is the most magnificent Piece of Coach Furniture in the World.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina)

August 9. Last Saturday Joseph Jordan, Thomas Dannels, and Edmund James, charged with having ran away with the coasting Schooner Two Josephs, belonging to Col. Joseph Glover, of this Province, her Cargo of Rice, and some Slaves belonging to the said Glover, arrived here in Irons, from Dominica, in the Sloop Thomas and Anthony, Capt. Solomon Gibbs; and after being examined, were immediately committed to the Common Jail.

It is very remarkable, and some very odd Conjectures are formed from, the Arrival of a Number of Spanish Vessels, all at once, in the several Ports of this and the neighbouring Provinces, viz. one at Sanbury and one at Savannah, the only Ports in GEORGIA; one at Beaufort, Port-Royal, two here, and one at George-Town, Wyeah, ALL the Ports in this Province; and perhaps some may be also arrived in every Port Northward of us. They are all from Campeachy, and the Number sailed from thence for this Continent, at one

Time is, by some, said to be 17, by others no less than 30. A Famine dreaded throughout the Spanish Provinces in and near the Gulf of Mexico, where 13-Months Drought is said to have prevailed, is the Pretence for their visiting these Ports, in Quest of Provisions; but does not their entering every Port look suspicious? We know not, what is doing at the Havannah.—we know, that the Spaniards have tampered lately with the Creek and other Indians—we know the State of all the Fortifications in this Province—and we know, that the Spaniards do not allow theirs to be viewed, and the Navigation of their Rivers to be explored by Foreigners.

AUGUST 16.

Last Sunday the Schooner Sall, of this Port, William Bachop, Master, which carried nothing to Rhode-Island, but Mr. William Maxwell (the Owner) and Mrs. Maxwell, returned from thence in Ballast.—By this Vessel we received the first Account of the Detection of the Trade of New-York from the salutary Measure which the other Colonies had adopted, and are determined to persist in, for the Salvation of American Liberty.

Yesterday arrived here, after a Passage of Thirty eight Days, from Rhode-Island, the Sloop Charles-Town, Joseph Duffee, Master, wholly owned by Mr. Nathaniel Ruffel, of this Town, and the said Master, who has used no other Trade for some Years. The Circumstance of this particular Vessel being so owned, and that of no other Goods being expected in her, but what had been ordered some Time, or should come in Payment, induced the Inhabitants, at their General Meeting on the 27th of June last, to make the exception contained in the second Resolution of that Day: The General Committee therefore, at an extraordinary Meeting, have allowed the Landing of the Goods so brought; but have not thought themselves at Liberty to approve of the said Vessel's taking in a Cargo, for any Port whatever; as one of the Owners (that is the Master) cannot be said to be a Resident here: Mr. Ruffel has thereupon requested, that the said Vessel may be permitted to remain here, 'till the Sense of the General Meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, can be taken.

BOSTON, September 6.

We hear the following ships are coming out from England with Commodore Gambier, for North-America, the Salisbury, the Kennington, the Zephyr, and the Spy.

Extrait of a late Letter from London.

"I have nothing to add, but that in my private judgment, the redress of American grievances depends entirely on her affections, faithfully and fully observed. I have long tho't, and still think, that from the ruling powers of this country she has nothing to expect but injustice and oppression."

We hear from Danvers, that one day last week, a lad about 11 years old, at he was gathering Whortle-berries, was bit in the small of one of his legs by a Rattle-snake, soon after which the whole limb swelled very much. He continued in great pain for several days; and though the pain is considerably abated, he is still supposed to be in great danger, notwithstanding a variety of applications have been made use of, for relief.

On Tuesday last the following notification was sent to the inhabitants of the town.

THE Merchants of this town, and all others connected with trade, or in any manner dependant upon it, are hereby notified, That the Committee appointed at their late meeting: To consider the most effectual measures to strengthen the union of the colonies, and support the Non-Importation Agreement, are now ready to make a report: A meeting is therefore desired at Faneuil-Hall to-morrow, (Wednesday) at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the same.—At this juncture, when the Merchants of New York have shamefully violated the agreement, and forsaken the cause of their country—When those who wish to have the chains fastened upon us, are assiduous in their endeavours to scatter the seeds of discord among the other colonies—When they are casting the most malicious aspersions on the Merchants of this town and province, and are artfully endeavouring to render them particularly odious in the eyes of the world—When we feel the hand of oppression and tyranny daily growing more and more heavy upon us—When the enemies of America, destitute of flame or remorse, insolently begin to laugh at her struggles for freedom; and already flatter themselves, that in a little time despotic power shall gain a complete triumph in a land of liberty.—At such a time, and under such circumstances, every one will judge that it is the duty of each individual in the community, who loves his country, to attend the public meetings;—there to deliberate and consult with candour, to determine with wisdom, and to execute with that undaunted fortitude which becomes those only who are RESOLVED to be FREE.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1770.

N. B. The Committee appointed to treat with the trade of Providence and Newport, are also ready to make their report, and lay before the body, the resolves of both said towns, in consequence of the interview with their Committees, which they have lately received.

A Meeting was accordingly held, on Wednesday, when Mr. Henderson Ingham was chosen Moderator; but the Meeting being small, it was adjourned to this morning, nine o'clock.

September 10. Last Saturday was kept as a festival by the Hon. Board of Commissioners, and the officers belonging to them, now at Castle-William, &c. &c. it being the anniversary of the Board's constitution.—The said day (8th September) in capitals, is in their lists of holidays, hanging up in all the Custom-houses on this continent.

Last Friday Capt. Preston, with the soldiery and others, who were indicted for the murders committed in King-street, on the evening of the 5th of March last, were arraigned at the bar of the Superior Court, and Court of Assize, &c. now sitting here, and severally pleaded not guilty;—but their trial, we hear, is put off till the 3rd day of October next.

Last evening Capt. Darby from London. We hear he has the packet.

The province-tax for the town of Boston payable to the Merchants and other the importation of goods requested to meet at the Biv To-morrow, being Tuesday in order to consider of some respect to the present critical ratory to the General Meeting day next.

We hear there will be the and inhabitants of this town day, that ever was known; aside on that day, and the that the whole attention of settle upon the forest basis, ment, that it may be perment; and that a number up for the housing and re arrive at any time after the ment, until the act impos article TEA, is totally repea We hear the Students of College, have engaged to Commencement, in cloth of NEWPORT

Last Monday at 11 o'clock nor of Boston, went down to possession of the same, to College, in Behalf of his Britannic M. will save about £1000 Lawd PROVIDENCE

This Morning arrived he with the Crew late belonging of this Place, and owned by and Company. She sailed bound for Santa Croix; but Two o'clock, about 70 or 80 Vessel suddenly became Water, notwithstanding their utmost above Water. The Captain and four Days afterwards Distress, not having had Water. We are told the V that about an Hour before Pump entirely freed her; and accounted for with Certain PHILADELPHIA

Captain Peters, from Li passage, the 19th of June, the ship Delaware, Capt. Je London, out 12 weeks, in provisions and water, with all well on board; there war then in fight, who ha thing. On the 16th ult. spoke a ship from Providence and on the 30th, in lat. 30° 30' from Rhode-Island for BOSTON

Tuesday arrived here Capt. Pe Britain; he left that Port that C. G. Cummings, who arrived there in 24 Days; Cadiz, bound hither. We have sent, of the 14th of July Articles.

LONDON I T has been calculated that one Thousand guineas per duties, while this nation cou American colonies.

The bridge which the Turks for the passage of the main ar was by the sudden rife of the ble. The detachments that to secure this post intended to will probably be ruined before their assistance.

Yesterday morning Lord Hayes, and attended his Majesty, and Lord Chatam and Lord Hayes, in the administration under any doubt of an approbation of the State being to the name of the latter, having French marine.

A French man of war has demand satisfaction for an insult in case of a refusal, war is to be cal state immediately.

A Treaty of Alliance between Versailles, and the States Gen July 11. It was on Wednesday of vast numbers had were all provided with arms, it, such by inch, with their on They write from Smyrna, the ven orders for a general assault the Ottoman empire.

It is reported that the noble verdict in the Court of King's-mined resolution of prosecution nesses for perjury, who gave e Monday Dennis de Bert, Bay, received a packet contain vices from his American confli The Council summoned to m about American affairs.

John Pownall and William Joint Under Secretaries of Stat Yesterday was held a Court when the Right Hon. the Lord of the white Regiment of Mili by the death of the late Right

Trieste, June 10. The affairs are at present in a very favourable three bodies of Turks, one another of 10,000 men, of were left dead on the field; it lost nearly the same number, b

Last evening Capt. Darby, in a ship, arrived at Salem from London. We hear he brings two days later news than the packet.

The province-tax for the ensuing year is 92,500l. whereof the town of Boston pays 10,445l. 18s. 11d.

The Merchants and others, whose business consists in the importation of goods from Great-Britain, are hereby requested to meet at the British Coffee-house, King-street, To-morrow, being Tuesday, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to consider of some conciliating measures, with respect to the present critical state of the trade, as preparatory to the General Meeting that is proposed on Thursday next.

We hear there will be the greatest meeting of the trade and inhabitants of this town at Faneuil-Hall, next Thursday, that ever was known; that all business will be laid aside on that day, and the shops and warehouses shut up; that the whole attention of the town will be employed to settle upon the surest basis, the Non-Importation Agreement; that it may be permanent against the least infraction; and that a number of warehouses will be taken up for the housing and re-shipping of all goods that may arrive at any time after that day, contrary to the agreement, until the act imposing a duty on the remaining article TEA, is totally repealed.

We hear the Students of the senior-class of Harvard College, have engaged to take their degrees the ensuing Commencement, in cloth of our own manufactory.

NEWPORT, September 17.
Last Monday at 11 o'clock, we hear, the Lieut. Governor of Boston, went down to Castle-William, and delivered Possession of the same, to Col. Dalrymple, who received it in Behalf of his Britannic Majesty; by which the Province will save about £1000 Lawful a Year.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 8.
This Morning arrived here Captain John Burroughs, with the Crew late belonging to the Sloop Four Brothers, of this Place, and owned by Messieurs Nicholas Brown and Company. She sailed from hence Yesterday Evening, bound for Santa Croix; but on Wednesday Morning, at Two o'clock, about 70 or 80 Miles from Long Island, the Vessel suddenly became Water-logged, and soon after sunk, notwithstanding their utmost Endeavours to keep her above Water. The Captain and Crew took to their Boat, and four Days afterwards got to Long Island, in great Distress, not having had Time to save either Provisions or Water. We are told the Vessel was strong, and so tight, that about an Hour before she filled a small Spill at the Pump entirely freed her; the Leak therefore cannot be accounted for with Certainty.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.
Captain Peters, from Lisbon, on his outward-bound passage, the 19th of June, in lat. 39: 12. long. 15, spoke the ship Delaware, Capt. Jolly, from Smyrna bound to London, out 12 weeks, in great distress for want of provisions and water, with he supplied him, otherwise all well on board; there were five fail of Dutch men of war then in sight, who had refused to spare him any thing. On the 16th ult. in lat. 37: 50, long. 58: 30, spoke a ship from Providence for London, 12 days out; and on the 30th, in lat. 36: 37, long. 65, he spoke a ship from Rhode-Island for St. Lucia, 5 days out, all well.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.
Tuesday arrived here Capt. Pierpont from Falmouth in Great-Britain; he left that Port the 19th of July and informs, that C. P. Cummings, who sailed from hence the 27th of June, arrived there in 26 Days;—that Capt. Bree was there from Cadiz, bound hither. We have a London Print, by Capt. Pierpont, of the 14th of July, which contains the following Articles.

LONDON, July 18, to 24.
It has been calculated that Great-Britain sustains a loss of one Thousand guineas per day, exclusive of government duties, while this nation continues at variance with the American colonies.

The bridge which the Turks had thrown over the Danube, for the passage of the main army into Moldavia, it is said, was by the sudden rise of that river, rendered unserviceable. The detachments that have already passed it, in order to secure the posts intended to be occupied by that army, will probably be ruined before the grand army can arrive to their assistance.

Yesterday morning Lord Chatham came to town from Hayes, and attended his Majesty at St. James's. If Lord Chatham and Lord Egmont should re-occupy their posts in the administration, the public need be no longer under any doubt of an approaching war: The abilities of both those Statesmen being turned for that department, and the name of the latter, having been long a terror to the French marine.

A French man of war has lately been sent to Tunis, to demand satisfaction for an insult offered the French flag, and in case of a refusal, war is to be declared against that piratical state immediately.

A Treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Madrid, Versailles, and the States General, is concluded.

July 11. It was on Wednesday reported, that an insurrection of vast numbers had happened on the Continent, who were all provided with arms, and were determined to dispute it, inch by inch, with their oppressors.

They write from Smyrna, that the Grand Signior had given orders for a general massacre of the Greeks throughout the Ottoman empire.

It is reported that the noble Lord who lately obtained a verdict in the Court of King's Bench, has declared his determined resolution of prosecuting more than one or two witnesses for perjury, who gave evidence against him.

Monday Dennis de Bert, Esq; Agent for Massachusetts Bay, received a packet containing some very important advices from his American constituents.

The Council summoned to meet this day, is said to be about American affairs.

John Pownall and William Knox, Esqrs. are appointed Joint Under Secretaries of State to the Earl of Hillsborough. Yesterday was held a Court of Lieutenancy at Guild-hall, when the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was chosen Colonel of the white Regiment of Militia of this city, on a vacancy by the death of the late Right Hon. William Beckford, Esq.

Trieste, June 10. The affairs of the Russians in the Morea are at present in a very favourable way. They have beaten three battalions of Turks, one of seven, one of eight, and another of 10,000 men, of whom 700, 1500, and 3000, were left dead on the field; the Russians and Greeks have lost nearly the same number, but this their loss was soon

replaced by treble the number, of Greeks. The Russians are masters of the whole peninsula, except Malvasia and Napoli di Romania, which fort is still besieging.—These accounts may be depended upon.

Dantzick, June 30. Yesterday about two o'clock in the morning, thirty Prussian Hussars passed the Vistula, and took post on the territory of this town, in a place guarded by twenty men of our garrison. These Prussians were followed soon after by forty Prussian Infantry, who not only seized eighty of our soldiers, but also twelve small pieces of cannon, and all the different posts that were guarded by our troops, to secure us from the insults of the Confederates. 'Tis reported to day that we shall soon have 5000 Prussians, who are already on their march with some heavy artillery. Our Magistrates having demanded of the Prussian Resident, the Reason of this proceeding, the latter answered, that when all the troops shall be arrived, he should know the cause. 'Tis also said that Prussian troops are seen on the side of the district of Emerland.

S A L E M September 4.
It was said, when Captain Derby left London, that the Manufacturers were fully employed; that our Non-Importation Agreement was disregarded; and that there was no Talk of War.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having received His Majesty's Orders to withdraw from His Majesty's Castle William the Garrison in the Pay of the Province, and his Majesty having been pleased further to order that the said Castle should be garrisoned by His Majesty's Regular Troops, on Monday the 10th Instant the Garrison in the Pay of the Province were by His Honour's Orders withdrawn, and the Custody and Government of the said Castle were, by His Honour committed to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, and garrisoned by a Detachment of the Regular Forces under his Command accordingly.

In the Ship Minerva, came a Diploma for Doctor in Divinity from the University of Oxford for the Revd. Mather Byles, junr. Minister of Christ Church in this Town.

It is said, that Boston is to be the Place of rendezvous for the ships of war on the northern station.

It is currently reported his Honour has liberty to meet the General Assembly in any town of the province, Boston excepted!

Letters by the packet, intimate a design against the Charter of this Province, which, in its present condition, is an Old Parchment.

Capt. Scott and Davis are arrived at London, with the goods re-shipped from this place.

The seizure of a certain fortress is the cause of much conversation.

It is expected there will be a very full meeting of the trade and inhabitants of this town, at Faneuil-Hall, next Thursday. It is reported that Seven Men of War were soon to sail from England, under Commodore Gambier, to relieve the Ships in these Parts, and that this was to be the Place of Rendezvous.

We have had this Week many Reports of what was to be done by Government respecting this Town and Province, that Troops were to be sent, a Citadel and Fortifications were to be built, &c. &c. but upon Enquiry we cannot find they are any more than Conjectures; that of taking Possession of Castle William excepted.

Arrived. Richards, Chambers, and Miller, from New-York. Sailed: Bryant, and Winn, for New-York.

HARTFORD, September 17.
At a Meeting of the Mercantile and Landed Interest of the Colony of Connecticut, by their Representatives, appointed by a great Majority of the Towns in said Colony, held at New-Haven, on the 13th of Sept. 1770.

GURDON SALTONSTALL, Esq; in the Chair.

THE present situation of the colony being very largely and particularly considered, both with respect to Great Britain, their neighbouring colonies, and their internal circumstances; after a full and large discussion of the important subjects laid before them, particularly that of importation of British goods from Great Britain or elsewhere, it was fully and unanimously resolved,

That the non-importation agreement come into by the colonies in general, and by this in particular by their several agreements, and the more general one entered into at Middlebury, on the 20th of February last, were founded on free, virtuous, peaceable, manly and patriotic principles, and if persevered in, must (under God) be the most certain means of obtaining, not only the removal of those unconstitutional taxes and oppressions under which we labour, but as tending to introduce the most permanent and universal advantages to the present and future age.

That we had at present, neither reason nor necessity for receding from or relaxing said agreement last mentioned, agreeable to which we do agree and resolve,

That until the act of Parliament imposing a duty on tea imported into America, be repealed, or until a general importation be agreed to, and take place, we will not, by ourselves or others, directly or indirectly import, or cause to be imported, any goods or merchandise from Great Britain, except the articles mentioned in said last mentioned agreement, viz. Powder and shot, German steel, hemp and duck, wool cards, card wire and tacks, implements for clothers trade, fish-hooks and lines, tin-plates, hatters trimmings, salt petre, sickles, bar-lead, pins and needles, coppers and allum, brimstone and sea coal, sheep shears, shoemakers awls and tacks, sheet copper, apothecary's drugs, paper moulds, books, chalk and salt.

Nor will we purchase any goods for ourselves or others, of any in this colony or elsewhere, who shall violate or break through the general agreement.

The late defection of New-York, was by the meeting considered, on which it was fully agreed, that this colony is justly offended, and highly respects their late precipitate desertion of the common cause of American Liberty, by violating their reiterated solemn engagements with the other colonies; not only without their consent, but in direct contradiction to their advice and intreaties;—by which the union of the colonies, in this most important, salutary and constitutional measure, for obtaining a redress of our grievances, is greatly weakened, our enemies abroad rather animated against us; and our friends in a degree discouraged; for which reasons we judge it highly necessary, and do resolve, to break off all commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of New-York; so far as not to purchase of them any goods or merchandise imported from Great Britain directly or indirectly.

Published by order of the meeting.

Th,

SILAS DEANE, Clerk.

To the PRINTER.

GOLD rules within and reigns without the doors,
Makes men take places and poor maids turn whores;
Her blooming virtue sold, his trust betray'd,
Debauch'd the statesman falls, so does the maid,
Each plead excuse, tho' profit each does move,
His is his monarch's service, her's is love:
The world sees thro' the sham, in which both join,
He votes for profit, and she whores for coin.
New-York, Sept. 18. R. B.

NEW-YORK, September 20.

About Eight o'clock last Friday Night, a new-born Infant was found in an Alley in Bayard-Street, where no Doubt the inhuman Mother had caus'd it to be laid; the Child was carried to a Magistrate, who sent it to the Poor-House, that proper Care should be taken of it.

On the 22d and 23d of August, At a very general and respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of Charles-Town, South-Carolina. They enter'd into a number of Resolves, to maintain with the utmost Integrity and perseverance, the Non-Importation Agreement, 'till the End intended by it is Answer'd. They express the utmost Regretment at the Defection of New-York, upon whom their Reflections are remarkable severe, and resolve to have no commercial Interchange with them.

Capt. Berrian, arrived at Philadelphia, left London 17th July, and spoke with Capt. Chambers in the Ship London, and the Ship Prince George, Capt. Stanton, both from New-York, which was in the Downs. Capt. Hunt was arrived at Charles-Town, but was obliged to go away.

On Monday last died, of a lingering Illness at Amboy, where he had retired for the Benefit of his Health, Mr. HENRY CUYLER, of this City, a Gentleman of a very respectable Family, large Fortune, and Fair Character, whose Death is much lamented. Next Evening at his House in Town his Funeral was attended by a great number of his Friends and Acquaintance, and his Remains interred in the New Dutch Church Yard.

On Friday last a Negro Woman belonging to Mr. M'Myers, was passing from this City to Newark, in Mr. Congar's Boat, being somewhat disorder'd in her Senses, she suddenly sprung overboard, and notwithstanding the utmost Endeavours of the People on board to save her, and tho' she was a considerable Time on the Water before she sunk, the Wind being high and unfavourable, they were unable to recover her, and she was drown'd.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Philip, Richard'son, from La. Mat; Christlan, M'Munn, Coracoa. Sloop Charming Polly, St. Croix, Rhode-Island; Frugality, Dickinson, St. Christophers; Two Sisters, Smith, St. Croix; Mercury, Spence, Honduras-Bay; Fame, Learycraft, Tortola. Schooner Mercury, Wilson, New-Providence.

Outward. Schooner Lovely Betsy, Dean, for Tortola; Shirley, Hylton, Virginia; Hopefull, Batty, Rhode-Island; Sea Flower, Cooper, Bermuda. Sloop Little Betsy, Cumming, St. Croix; Polly, Hazard, Bermuda; Rebecca, Willard, North-Carolina; Sally, Palmer, Gibraltar; Olive Branch, Cunningham, Antigua; St. Andrew, Bonner, Madeira; Mitcham, Reid, Dominica; Charming Polly, St. Croix, Rhode-Island. Ship York, Berton, London. Snow Peggy, Haistie, Jamaica.

Cleared. Brig St. Lawrence, Rouse, to Quebec; Boon, Bras, Newfoundland. Sloop Polly, Whitfield, Coracoa; George, Stewart, St. Augustine; Albany, Ball, St. Christophers; Speedwell, Harper, Cape-Bay; Sally, Pell, St. Croix. Snow Garland, Noble, Hispaniola. Schooner St. George, Waugh, Cadiz.

LOST on Saturday last,

A Green Vellum Pocket Book, Containing a Memorandum Book, and Sundry Papers, not of the least Consequence to any Person but the Owner, amongst which there was two Bills of Exchange both accepted, a letter directed to the owner of the Book, and one 13/ Bill. Any Person having found it on bringing it to the Printer hereof, shall have a Guinea and the 13/ Bill Reward for their trouble. 46 40
18th September, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the colony of New-Jersey, at their next session at Perth-Amboy, which is to commence on the 26th inst. for a law to confirm a certain agreement lately made between the agents of the colony of New-York, and the colony of New-Jersey, respecting the line lately decreed by his Majesty's commissioners; and the claim of the settlers near the same, being bona fide purchasers of the lands they possess under either of the said colonies.
Perth-Amboy, Sept. 12th, 1770. 46 40

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of land;

known by the name of Peppercott, situate in the township of New-Town, in the county of Sussex, in the eastern division of the province of New-Jersey, containing near two thousand acres, whereon are several good farms already improved; the greatest quantity whereof is fine rich swamp, equal to any in the province; it is in a fine country, within about 10 miles of the court house of the said county, and about the same distance from several iron works; where is a very good market for most sorts of country produce. It will be sold either together or in part, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers, the terms will be made easy. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH SHARP, at his iron works, near the premises; or of ELIZABETH SHARP, of Pillsbury in the county of Salem.

N. B. Also to be sold, several valuable tracts of land; in the county of Monmouth: For particulars thereof inquire of John Williams, in Freehold, near the premises.
To be sold at public Vendue, at the House of Lewis Morris Ashfield, Esq; deceased, at Tinton in Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October next.

ALL the moveable estate of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, wagons, sleighs, riding chairs and farming utensils. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale: All or any of the Negroes will be sold by private contract, before the sale. Should any incline to purchase, they may apply to the subscriber, at Tinton aforesaid. And all persons who have demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts; and those indebted, either by bond, note, or for bills of cost; are desired to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble.
V. PEARSE ASHFIELD, Administrator.

POET'S CORNER.

NEW-YORK, September 30.
On the 9th Instant, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, Esq; eldest son of the Honourable Justice LIVINGSTON, was married to Miss ST. VENS, only Daughter to the Honourable JOHN ST. VENS, Esq; at his Country Seat in Hunterdon, New Jersey.

To a young Lady on her Marriage. By a young Lady.

DEAR POLLY, on your Bridal Day,
Accept my Muse's first Essay;
The Theme inspires me while I send
The warmest Wishes of a Friend.
Kind Heaven to reward your Truth,
Now smiles and sends the faithful Youth;
Whose Heart and Constancy you'll prove,
And find them perfect as his Love.
In him, to ev'ry Virtue join'd,
In you, each Charm of Face and Mind;
Sure Cupid has obtain'd his Sight.
Else how could he have aim'd so Right?
More kind "Fortune dost thou prove,
"An unrelenting foe to Love!"
For here two mutual Hands we find,
Where Youth and gentleness are join'd,
Your Bliss, your Friends and Parents share,
And joy ul, hail the happy Pair.
May ev'ry Day like this be crown'd,
And Love and Friendship still abound;
And as each circling Year goes past,
Still find you happy as the last.

New Jersey, 9th Sept.

THE Co-partnership of Faulkner, Kapajic, and Ten Eyck, in the Brewery, is now dissolved.

All Persons indebted to said Partnership are desired to make speedy Payment, to Mr. Anthony Ten Eyck; and those who have any Demands, are requested to call for their Money.

City of New-York, 10th Sept. 1770.

ON THURSDAY the 20th Instant, will be opened, the QUEEN'S-HEAD TAVERN,

Near the Exchange.

FOR many Years kept by the

Subscriber, (late by Bolton and Sigel,) is now sitting up in the most genteel and convenient Manner, for the Reception and Entertainments of those Gentlemen, Ladies and others who may please to favour him with their Company.

As the best Club, and the greatest Entertainments in this City, were at the above Tavern, in the Time of the Subscriber, he flatters himself the Public are so well satisfied of his Ability to serve them, as to render the swelling of an Advertisement useless other than to assure his former Friends and the Public in general, that every Endeavour will be used to give them the highest Satisfaction, and the utmost Respect on all Occasions, shown by their already much obliged and very

Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

N. B. Dinners and Suppers dressed to send out, for Lodgers and others who live at a convenient Distance; also, Cakes, Tarts, Jellies, Whip Syllabubs, Blumange Sweet-Meats, &c. in any Quantity; cold Meat in small Quantities, Beet Stakes, &c. at any Hour; Pickled Cysters for the Week-dies or else where.

The House at the Gardens will be duly attended as usual.

TO BE SOLD, BY GREG, GUNNINGHAM, and Co.

At their Store on Hunter's Quay;

IRISH Linen from 2/10 to 8s. per yard, printed linens, handkerchiefs, women's shoes, cotton gowns, bed buns, short pipes, Irish pork, Jamaica spirits; tin plates, sheet copper, fall cloth No 1 to 8, Manchester velvets, garters and laces.

Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, Sept. 6, 1770.

DESERTED from the 24th Regiment of Foot WILLIAM SIMPSON, Flier, aged 20 Years, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, born in the Regiment, straight and well made, fair Complexion, thin Face, long W face, large Nose, large Limbs, short brown Hair, blue Eyes, speaks short, and pretty much on the Irish Accent; has a large Hole or Hollow on the top Part of his Skull, occasioned by a Fracture received at Castle Island; no Hair growing on it; plays well on the Flute and Fife, and plays a little on the Violin and French Horn. Had on when he went away, a short yellow Coat, fac'd Red, red Fall-down Collar, red Wings and Lining the Coat fac'd with Drummer's Lace, white Linen Waistcoat and Breeches, a black Cap, bound with white Tape, the Number of the Regiment in it. Feat, and a scarlet Worsted Feather round the upper Part of the Front. Whoever apprehends and secures the above Deserter, so that he may be delivered over to the aforesaid Regiment at Perth-Amboy, or to the Commanding Officer of the 24th Regiment at New-York, shall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, on Application to either Commanding Officers.

N. B. I is supposed the above Deserter is gone towards Boston or Halifax, having a Brother in the 40th Regiment at Halifax.

A Most accurate and excellent map of the colony of Virginia, taken from actual surveys, finely engraved and beautifully printed on 4 sheets of royal paper, price 30s Virginia currency, each (equal to 5 dollars) may be had on application to the printer, where one of the maps may be seen.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

Lately received from LONDON, and to be sold by JAMES THOMPSON,

At the Corner of Beckman's Slip;

A Parcel of the Queen's pearl wash balls, so well known and esteemed by the nobility and gentry in Europe, particularly in England and France, for their superior excellence in removing sun burning, freckles, roughness of the skin, and pimples: They render the skin delicately white and soft, and when dissolved in milk, the face, neck, arms, or hands, being washed therewith upon the decline of the small-pox it heals the skin, takes off the redness, and prevents it from being pitted or marked. Price 3s. At the above place may be had, from the original warehouse, La Cleur's celebrated ointment for thickening and preserving the hair; it prevents the hair from falling off, and when rubbed on bald places, with certainty promotes its growth. It is sold at one dollar per pot.

New-York, September 6th 1770.

PETER VIANEY,

CONTINUES to teach FENCING and DANCING, at Mrs. HAYS's, opposite to the Hon. JOHN WATTS's, near the EXCHANGE.

HE proposes to open his PUBLIC DANCING-SCHOOL, on the first Day of October, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

HE teaches as usual LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in PRIVATE, either at his SCHOOL, or at their own Houses.

HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,

Has for Sale,

AT his Store on Hunter's-Quay, a Parcel of Choice Black Pepper, and Muscovado SUGAR.

To be SOLD,

At Vendue, on the 21st of September, on the Premises.

A FARM in the Borough of Westchester, belonging to the Subscriber, containing 200 Acres of excellent Land, very conveniently situated having the Sound in the Front, a navigable Creek on each side, and a large Common or Sheep Pasture in the Rear.—four Rights in which will be sold with the Farm. The whole may be converted to mowing Ground, at a very small Expence; and Manure to supply the whole may be procured at the Expence of drawing and spreading it upon the Land. As the Money will not be wanted Bonds with good Security, will be taken in Payment. The Stock, farming Utensils, &c. will be sold at the same Time.

ISAAC WILKINS.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON,

(Of the Great Nine Partners in Dutchess County.)

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, particularly Clothiers, that he has set up the Business of making Clothier's Shears, which he warrants to be equal in Goodness to any imported, and are sold upon as good Terms, which he hopes may be an Inducement for such as want, to apply to him. He has made a considerable Improvement in the Construction of these Shears, so that they may be taken apart with a Screw, to be Ground without putting them out of their proper Order, which kind, on account of the additional Workmanship and their great Convenience, come something higher than the Common. Any Person by applying to him as above, can be supplied on a short Notice.

44 47.

THE Co-partnership of Jacob

Watson and John Murray, being now dissolved, they are under a Necessity of having their Company Accounts closed by the first of November next; they therefore take this Method to request all those who are indebted to the said Co-partnership, either by Bonds or Notes, which are already due, to make speedy Payment; and those indebted on book Accounts, are also requested to settle them, either by Bonds, Notes, or Cash, by the time above mentioned, as all Accounts unsettled at that Time, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1770.

WHEREAS a Law of the Corpo-

ration of the City of New York, has lately passed, to ascertain the Size, Dimensions, and Quantity of Staves, Heading, Hoops, Boards, Timber, Shingles and Plank, which shall be brought to this City of New-York, for sale, from and after the first Day of September, which will be in the Year 1770; Notice is hereby given, that we are appointed Measurers and Inspectors of Timber, Plank, Boards, &c. and all Persons are desired to take Notice, that they are required by the said Law, not to deliver to the Purchaser any Plank, Timber, Boards or Shingles, before they are examined and measured.

44 47.

ISAAC CHURCHVOYNE,

FRANCIS MARY,

JOHN BLANK,

THEOP. HARDENBROOK.

TO BE SOLD, BY

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

IRISH linens, worsted plush,

Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, peacock satins, cotton gowns, Russia duck, white wash brushes and hand brushes; white cotton counterpane, loaf, lump and double refined sugars; 30d. nails, deck and sheathing nails, rice, New-York rum, Jamaica spirits, cordials in casks and in cases, Geneva and brandy, sweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and square slabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glasses, netting twine, jallop root, grindstones, Jamaica sugar, and a few bundles choice dressed skins.

New-York, 28th June, 1770.

To be SOLD.

By PETER BERTON,

Living in new Dutch Church Street.

LARGE coarse

Salt by Water mea-

sure,

Molasses by the Hoghead.

Sugar by the Barrel;

Brandy,

Large Grindstones,

Boxes of Tin Plates,

Mill Saws,

A Few Casks large Nails,

Black and brown Silk Hand-

kerchiefs,

A handsome Bath Stove,

A Few Casks Connecticut

Pork,

Wool Cards and a few dry

Goods on reasonable

Terms. 44 47.

FOR NEW-PROVIDENCE

The Sloop FLORIDA,

ALEXANDER HODGDEN,

Master, now lying at Mr. Latham's

Dock, will sail in 10 Days, having

two Thirds of her Cargo already en-

gaged. For Freight or Passage apply

to the Master on board.

N. B. A few Turtle and Limes by the Barrel, to be Sold on board said Sloop. 44 47.

To be SOLD, by MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-

India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

—Homines ad Deos nulla re propriis accedunt, quam Salutem hominibus dando. CICERO.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,

Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he may be consulted at his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in this city, in all the disorders incident to the human body; but particularly in the diseases of the Eyes and Ears. Patients who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be attended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended upon the Hospitals and Infirmarys in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Maryland, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily restored great numbers to their sight and hearing, who had been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those important organs, to which nature has assigned the most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several years particularly engaged his attention: From thence he endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations, in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable, he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate scorbutic Ulcers, are likely to be cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Practitioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession, worthy and capable of the weighty, important charge with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary, to administer, gratis, such directions as may alleviate the maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in consideration of the great success which has attended his practice, his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest individual, he hopes he stands recommended to some share of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon reasonable TERMS, at

ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

Near Counties-Market,

A considerable Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

A L S O,

POWDER,

Shot,

London IC steel, Blister'd steel

German do.

Best refined bar iron,

Hoop iron,

Copperas,

Chalk,

Iron pots and kettles, equal

to the Holland,

large iron tea kettles,

Do. stew pans,

Do. skillets, dogs, waggon

and cart boxes,

Post and box coffee mills,

Sealed half bushels,

6d. and 3d. nails,

Clout nails sorted,

Brads sorted from 1d. to 6d.

Nails sorted from the largest

rubbers to the smallest

ward files,

Chiffels, plain irons, &c.

&c. sorted, superior to

those imported from Great

Britain, and at a less price,

American made filthes,

Straw knives,

Best long and short steel

Blade mill saws single or in

sets, other saws of different

sorts,

Fine brass wire for wheat

screens,

Indian heads sorted,

Do. looking glasses and

Hatchets,

Best yellow oil stints, very

cheap by the thousand or

greater quantity,

Velvet corks cheap,

Best glue,

House and horse bells:

L O N

WE hear for F rial Paper is present Ministry, w much of the low Se selves as possible, i Sessions of Parliame the Pres, and by th our most valuable R

June 13. To 22,000, being recov ment, the following added:—Four rich the gallant Admira the late War in 176 where they were 101, Esq; Speaker of the died about the Mont on the said Island hi the Effects, and die tempt was made to Fraud was discovere who was offered 100 formation.

June 20. On the dress, Petition and holders of the Coun his Majesty at St. J. Bart. one of the Rep Parliament, attende Robert Clayton, Sir Benjamin Hays, Esq To the KING's

The humble Address of the Freeholder May it please yo

WE, your Majest jets, the Freeholder full Confidence that a favourable Ear to Subjects, beg Leave our earnest Supplicat half of your much in

We humbly hope for the Restoration of not be deemed inconfi Majesty's Governmen Liberty contradictory your Royal Person.

We consider the R the first Forms of Go Right which has been happy Exercise of it a onal Liberty, the glo quence of which yo were established on th and we cannot but th the Middlesex Electio the Rights of the Pe Liberty, and utterly eiple of the Constitutio

We sincerely lament have been taken to D onal Mode of Complai as it is one of the mo Subject, and no less encourage, than the

Bound as we are by tion, to support the which has hitherto bee Treasure of our Ance to our Posterity, at th to us, we will transmit ants.

The present nation look back with Horr the last Age, which are fels of wicked and co violating the Liberties just Petitions and Re Means brought on the involved Prince and Pe

A brave and free Po Notions of Liberty and legs, can never be a Choice of Representa This is the only Inflant upon them with a con one Man can be so impe the Consequences, un pleased to listen to the relieve them in their pre

Deign then, most gr to the earnest Remon misrepresnted People; advised a Violation of nance that over ruling the secret Source of all o solving the present Parl opportunity of returning to be equally attentive to and the Rights of the Pe

And your Majesty's Pe Signed by eleven Gentle Freeholders assembl Guildford, on Wed

LONDON, June 12.

WE hear for Fact, that a certain anti ministerial Paper is carried on by the Friends of the present Ministry, who endeavour to throw out as much of the low Scandal and abuse against themselves as possible, in order to complain the next Session of Parliament of the licentious Liberty of the Press, and by that Artifice deprive us of one of our most valuable Rights and Privileges.

June 13. To the Account already given of 22,000*l.* being recovered in Jamaica by the Government, the following authentic Particulars are now added:—Four rich French Ships were taken by the gallant Admiral Coates, in the beginning of the late War in 1765, and carried to that Island, where they were sold by the late Edward Manning, Esq; Speaker of the Assembly in that Place, who died about six Months after, and left a Merchant on the said Island his Executor, who concealed all the Effects, and died a few Months ago. An Attempt was made to prove him Insolvent, but the Fraud was discovered by a loyal Citizen of London, who was offered 1000 guineas to suppress the Information.

June 20. On the 13th Instant the following Address, Petition and Remonstrance, from the Freeholders of the County of Surrey was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. one of the Representatives of that County in Parliament, attended by the Hon. Peter King, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Barts. and Benjamin Hays, Esq;

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY. The humble Address, Petition, and Remonstrance of the Freeholders of the County of Surrey.

May it please your Majesty, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Surrey, in full Confidence that your Majesty will at length turn a favourable Ear to the just Complaints of your Subjects, beg Leave, with all Humility, to renew our earnest Supplications to your Majesty, in Behalf of your much injured and afflicted People.

We humbly hope that our strenuous Endeavours for the Restoration of our constitutional Rights will not be deemed inconsistent with our Zeal for your Majesty's Government, nor our ardent Love of Liberty contradictory to our dutiful Affection for your Royal Person.

We consider the Right of Election as coeval with the first Forms of Government in this Country; a Right which has been rendered dearer to us by the happy Exercise of it at the great Era of constitutional Liberty, the glorious Revolution; in Consequence of which your Majesty's Royal Ancestors were established on the Throne of these Realms; and we cannot but think the Proceedings respecting the Middlesex Election are a flagrant Violation of the Rights of the People, subversive of all legal Liberty, and utterly irreconcilable to every Principle of the Constitution.

We sincerely lament that any Measures should have been taken to discountenance the constitutional Mode of Complaint to the Throne by Petition, as it is one of the most indisputable Rights of the Subject, and no less the Interest of the Prince to encourage, than the People to prefer.

Bound as we are by Duty, as well as by Inclination, to support the Constitution; a Constitution which has hitherto been preserved by the Blood and Treasure of our Ancestors, and which in Justice to our Posterity, at the Risk of all that is dear to us, we will transmit unimpaired to our Descendants.

The present national Discontents oblige us to look back with Horror on the general Confusion of the last Age, which arose from the pernicious Counsels of wicked and corrupt Ministers, who after violating the Liberties of the People, flighted their just Petitions and Remonstrances, and by those Means brought on the Calamities which at length involved Prince and People in one common Ruin.

A brave and free People, possessing the highest Notions of Liberty and Veneration for their Privileges, can never be at rest whilst their own free Choice of Representative is taken from them. This is the only Instance of any Man being imposed upon them with a confessed Minority of Votes: If one Man can be so imposed, all may; and we dread the Consequences, unless your Majesty shall be pleased to listen to the Cries of your People, and relieve them in their present distressed Situation.

Deign then, most gracious Sovereign, to listen to the earnest Remonstrances of a loyal, though misrepresented People; remove those Ministers who advised a Violation of our Privileges; discountenance that over ruling Influence which has been the secret Source of all our Grievances, and by dissolving the present Parliament, afford us an Opportunity of returning such Representatives as will be equally attentive to the Honour of the Crown and the Rights of the People.

And your Majesty's Petitioners shall ever pray, &c. Signed by eleven Gentlemen, in the Name of the Freeholders assembled at a County Meeting at Guildford, on Wednesday May 30, 1770.

We have Authority to assure our Readers, that the Report in the Daily Papers of an Offer having been made to the patriotic Lords Chatham, and Camden, to hinder their joint Proceedings in Parliament, is false, as no such Offer was ever made or thought of.

This Day Mr. Almon attended at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster Hall, to receive Judgment for publishing Junius's Letter. Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in Mitigation of the Crime, produced the Affidavit of Mr. Almon, to prove that his Name was put to the Pamphlet without his Knowledge, and that he had stopped the Sale thereof, and returned what remained unsold, as soon as he knew the Contents; and that he immediately wrote to Mr. Miller, the real Publisher of the Pamphlet, complaining of the Liberty he had taken, and directing him not to make Use of his Name again without his Consent. Mr. Miller's Affidavit was likewise produced to confirm that of Mr. Almon, as was also Mr. Dilly's, to prove that the Case is common for the Publisher of a Pamphlet to put other Bookellers Names to their Publications without the Knowledge of the Parties, for the Convenience of Sale. Another Affidavit of Robert Morris, Esq; a Barrister at Law, was produced, setting forth that he had called at Mr. Almon's only a few Days after the first Publication of the said Pamphlet, and was told by him that he would not sell it.

On these Affidavits Mr. Serjeant Glynn remarked, that though a Verdict had been given against his Client by the Jury, his Crime (if it must be called by such a Name) was of so light a Nature, that he hoped the Court would make his Punishment merely nominal, since no Bookeller could otherwise be in the least Degree safe from the Lash of such Law, and he would advise them all to shut up their Shops at once. Mr. Lee also spoke much to the same Purport.—The Judges on the Bench were Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, Mr. Justice Willes, and Mr. Justice Ashurst. Lord Mansfield seemed to attend much to the Force of these Arguments and Affidavits, but observed that a most material Circumstance was omitted in the Affidavits, that of the precise Time when the unfold Pamphlets were returned to Mr. Miller, which might as much as any Thing tend to convince the Court of Mr. Almon's Innocence as to the Intent of publishing, for which Reason he recommended to the Council on both Sides, that he might be brought up again some other Day; accordingly they are to fix the Time among themselves, and previously amend the Affidavits.

Within this Week (and never before in the Memory of the oldest Man) a Patrol of the Horse Guards has been appointed for the Strand, Piccadilly, Holbourn, and adjacent Streets.

A Letter from Leghorn says, "We have a Report here, that the Plague is making great Ravages in Lower-Egypt. It is pretended, that a Ship from that Country, which had sixty Passengers on board, many of whom are dead, is roving about the Seas, having been refused Admittance at several Ports."

June 23. Private Letters from the Hague inform, that the States General have lately desired the Mediation of Great Britain, in a Dispute of Importance between them and a certain great continental Power.

Yesterday Morning died Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; formerly one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Haverham, and at that Time one of the Solicitors of the Treasury.

It is said, that a young naval Commander has pressed in Council, Retaliation on a certain Court, for some late Acts of Hostility; and it is likewise said, has proposed the Place and Manner in which the Attempt should be made; but though his Spirit was greatly applauded, his Proposition, we hear, was declined.

We hear that the Merchants and Factors concerned in the Cargoes lately returned from America, will be Losers above Forty per Cent. on the Occasion.

June 26. All the Letters from Lisbon agree in Accounts of the Decay of our Trade there, and the Encouragements given by that Court to other Nations.

Extra of a Letter from the Hague, June 22.

"The Elector of Trier has written a Letter to the States General, to offer his Mediation for accommodating the Disputes between them and the Elector Palatine, so that there are three Mediators who have offered to lend a Hand towards the Reconciliation of the two Parties at Variance.

"Mr. Bouquet, Quarter-Master-General of the Troops of the Republic, is come to the Hague, by Order of the States-General, to receive Instructions relative to some warlike Preparations intended to be made, on Account of Advice received at Mannheim, that the Elector Palatine had ordered his Troops to be in Readiness to march upon the first Notice. Nevertheless, it is generally believed the Republic and the Elector will not come to an open Rupture, and that the Dispositions which are making by both Parties, are done with a View to accelerate the wished for Accommodation.

June 28. It is reported, that besides the usual Complement of 1000 Guineas paid to the Count du Chatelet Lamont, the French Ambassador, on his taking Leave of this Court, Orders were given for making a Gold Coronet for the said Count's Lady; which is now almost finished by an ingenious Artist in Pall-Mall, and the Price is said to be fixed at Three Thousand Pounds Sterling.

June 30. When the Recorder declared the Choice of the Aldermen to have fallen on Mr. Trecothick, the Chain worn by the Lord Mayors of London was immediately put upon him by the proper Officers; after which he addressed the Livory thus:

"GENTLEMEN,

"Whilst I return my Thanks to you for the Honour you have conferred upon me, I cannot forget the mournful Occasion of it. My own particular Loss is great, but I know

not where you will be able to repair yours! The late Lord Mayor had great natural, and great acquired Abilities; he had a very ample Fortune, with a Spirit and Firmness which enabled him to render you Services, which I scarcely know from whom to look for now. I think his Memory and his Actions will ever be dear to the Citizens of London. I am obliged to you for choosing me your Lord Mayor; but I could wish you had not gone out of the usual Course to elect me for these three or four Months. I think Sir Henry Bankes is a very worthy Gentleman, and wish he had been chosen. I shall be careful and impartial in the Administration of the Oeconomy, and Laws and Functions of my Office as chief Magistrate. Whoever has any Property or Connections, or any Thing of that Sort, ought to be very careful to have the Laws observed. For my Part, I shall do my Duty, without any Regard to any political Reasons, or any Thing of that Sort. I shall do my Endeavour to observe strictly the Laws, but it will be in your Power only, my Fellow-citizens, that I may do it with Effect."

July 3. Yesterday the Furniture of the Earl of Chatham was removed from his House in Pall-Mall, his Lordship having quitted the same, and has now no Town House.

All the Churches in the late Lord Mayor's own Ward, viz. St. Margaret Patten, St. George's, Botolph Lane, and St. Mary at Hill, were on Sunday last hung in Mourning, ornamented with Escutcheons, with this Motto, *Amor populi numerabit Deus*; Bishopgate, Walbrook, St. Antholin's, and many other Churches, were also hung in Mourning, with a single Escutcheon on the Pulpit Cloth, in the same Manner as they were on the Deaths of the Dukes of Cumberland and York.

The Rev. Dr. Apthorp, Brother to the Lord Mayor's first Lady, is appointed Chaplain to his Lordship, and not the Rev. Mr. Meredith, as mentioned by Mistake.

We hear that Mr. Trecothick is determined to adopt the same Measures as his worthy Friend the late Lord Mayor.

The Moderation with which the present Lord Mayor has acted in his Alderman's Capacity, gives the Ministry Hopes that the City will make less Opposition to their Measures than they lately have done.

We hear the M—y have not yet fixed on a Person for Chancellor.

July 3. On Saturday Se'nnight a terrible Fire broke out at the Public House, at Fakenham, in Norfolk, which soon spread and entirely burnt down the whole Town. A Church lately finished, a little Distance from the Town, caught Fire, and was soon reduced to Ashes. The Inhabitants were in the greatest Consternation imaginable, having no Engines, and it burnt so furiously, that no other Means could be taken to extinguish the Fire, till the whole Town was reduced to a Heap of Ashes; there were no Engines nearer than Norwich, being 13 Miles.

From the St. James's Chronicle, June 16.

S I R,

AS so many extraordinary and comical Contradictions appear in the News-Papers, by taking two Columns at once, I generally amuse myself with that cross Way of reading; and whenever any Thing appears striking immediately write it down. The following remarkable Lines have lately presented themselves. OLD MAG.

BY Desire, on Monday will be performed the Hypocrite—at the Tabernacle in Tottenham-Court-Road.

This Day the Trial of Mr. Baretti will come on—at the R—I Academy of Arts in Pall Mall.

'Tis said the Parliament will open early in January—with a grand Scene of the Palace of Pluto.

To-day several Petitions will be presented to the C—n To-morrow All in the Wrong, by Command of their M—s.

Last Night a House fell down, and killed several People—pursuant to the Decree of the High Court of Chancery.

In a few Days will be sold by Auction, by L—d—and Son—the incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain.

Sunday a Set of Gamblers were taken up in the Park—at which most of the great O—s of S—s attended.

Yesterday there was a numerous Levee at St. James's—and nine of the most hardened were sent to Bridewell.

Saturday being the Birth-Day of John Wilkes, Esq;—the same was observed at C—t as a high Festival.

Last Week their Graces the Dukes of B—nd and G—n—paid a Fine of 40*l.* each, for selling Bread short of Weight.

We hear from Viterbo, that the young Chevalier is now *incog.*—near the Duke of Norfolk's in St. James's-Square.

The Rights and Liberties of the Electors of Great Britain—now selling at the lowest Prices, by KING and Co.

Friday a poor Man was found suffocated in Tower-Ditch—whither he had retired for the Benefit of his Health.

We hear from Dublin, that the noted Basse and M'Quirk—are sworn into the Commission of the Peace for M—x.

Arrived at Leith, the Charles, from Turin, laden with Sulphur, &c.—of which they made a Present of 45*lb.* to Mr. Wilkes.

L. D.
BERTON,
Church Street.
Few Casks large Nails,
Black and brown Silk Hand-
kerchiefs,
Handsome Bath Stove,
Few Casks Connecticut
Yorks,
Pol Cards and a few dry
Goods on reasonable
Terms. 44 47.

EVIDENCE

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opriis accedunt, quum
CICERO.

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Sorts of Printing
are inserted for
tion,

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I find from most of the public prints, that the affair relative to Falkland's Islands seems to be held as a matter of a doubt; you must therefore give me leave to inform you of the circumstances.

The situation of these Islands was supposed of the greatest consequence to the Spanish trade to the different parts of South America that border on the South Seas; and as they contain several very spacious harbours, it was thought that the being in possession of these Islands would be as the key to the South Seas; from which we should be able to make continual excursions to the Continent, and have in our power to intercept their ships and distress their trade. Mr. Byron had orders to take possession, and to examine the harbours, which he found to be large, safe, and commodious. About this time the French had taken possession of the other side of the Island, which was not known till the year following. This having given umbrage to the Court of Spain, the French Minister lately ceded their rights of possession to the Spaniards, who sent out a sufficient force to take possession. Just before Captain Hunt in the Tamer left Port Egmont, two Spanish frigates of thirty guns each, having a regiment embarked on board them, arrived there, and pretended to be surprised at finding the English, who they insisted should evacuate it. This Captain Hunt refused; upon which the Spanish commanding Officer landed, and took possession in the name of his Catholic Majesty, and allowed the English officer six months to evacuate the Island. Captain Hunt left the Favourite ship of war and a store ship at Port Egmont, who must contrive to avoid any disputes with the Spaniards, as they are so greatly superior. Whether this is easy to be done, we must leave to time to discover.

The Ministry wish to keep the secret from the people: However, I hope through the channel of your paper this transaction may not be hid: and as you may depend on this account being authentic, you will speedily insert it.

LUCIUS.

From the St. James's Chronicle, June 28.

SIR,

I was called upon by A. B. in the St. James's Chronicle of Tuesday, the 25th of May last, before I was recovered from my Surprize at my Enlargement, to "bring an Action against the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for false Imprisonment, or acknowledge their Liability in giving me my Liberty after so many Acts of my Audacity and Temerity." Had this Challenge been given me privately, I had answered it by desiring A. B. to inform me, how such Action might be brought? being very willing to be paid for my Loss of Liberty, Loss of Fortune, and Loss of Happiness with my Family and Friends.

But as the Challenge has been made publicly, I doubt not but the Public will expect an Answer; and therefore I speak thus much for myself on the present Occasion; for I would not be thought either arrogant or mean, not too easily forgiving the Injury done me, and in me the Public, nor wanting in Thanks and Gratitude where I know either to be due.

I acknowledge no Crime, nor even Delinquency: But had I been equally ignorant of the Accusation as I was innocent of Crimes, feeble as I am, and sensible of my own Insufficiency in Opposition, I would have died in Prison, so far the Advocate for my Country's Liberties, sooner than have yielded to that illegal Mode of proceeding by answering Interrogatories on Attachment.

I have thus long, to the Loss of every Thing valuable, unassisted by the least Act of Liberty, opposed it; and I hope I have left the Court a Memento, how weakly that Process, when resolutely opposed, must operate, and how soon it must fall to nothing, which may shew them its Insufficiency for any like future Purpose. I am still actuated by the same Spirit of Opposition to it, and persevere in the Resolution of laying hold of every Means totally to crush the Serpent in its Shell.

As to Thanks to the Court for my present Enlargement, I do thank them; but just as I would thank a Highwayman, after taking my Money, for sparing my Life; or as I would thank a Person who assaulted me, for leaving me one Eye after he had knocked out the other.

Saturday June 2.

From the London Chronicle, June 26.

SIR,

Notwithstanding a paragraph appeared in the papers that a person had refused to pay the land tax in order to stand trial, alluding, as must be presumed, to a supposition which has been several Times advanced in the papers, that the right of paying such tax might be brought before a Jury; it must be concluded to be only an erroneous report, as any person having such intention would be soon

advised of the impracticability of carrying it into execution. If any person occupying a tenement refuses to pay the land tax, a levy will of course be made on any goods found on the premises, according to the Act of Parliament; but it has been advanced, that an action of trespass may be brought against the persons so levying, and that the Jury will then have to consider the merits of the taxation itself. This is however, an entire mistake; for the persons, against whom such suit was brought, would plead specially, that they acted under, and conformably to the statute, which being a good plea would abate the suit, if the other should not reply to it, and join issue on those points only; in which case, not having any evidence to produce (as it is impossible they should against a notorious fact) in contradiction of the matters of the plea, they would of course be non-suited, and the cause necessarily could not go to the Jury. Were it otherwise, a very extraordinary consequence must ensue; that is, the putting it in the power of one single man, being any of the twelve which may make a Jury in such case, to set aside one of the most important acts of the Legislature.

VERITAS.

ANECDOTE of the late LORD MAYOR.

LORDE—, who lately went a Volunteer in the Russian service, was a relation of the late Lord Mayor. Being one day with him at dinner, at his house in Soho-square, Lord E— was a little more thoughtful than usual, which being observed by his noble Kinsman, he asked him the cause of it. As the party only consisted of a few chosen friends, the other ingenuously confessed. That sitting himself out for his expedition, and discharging his Tradesman's bills, required a thousand pounds more than he at that time could possibly spare; "Poh, poh, my Lord," says Mr. Beckford, what signifies a thousand pounds! Apply to Lady E—, she has been, perhaps, a greater economist than you are aware of, and I dare say she can supply you." This reply was looked upon by Lord E— as sufficient to put an end to the subject, and the conversation immediately took another turn. About an hour afterwards the Lord Mayor seemed to recollect some public business which demanded his instant attendance, but previously insisted his Lordship should stay and spend the evening with him, as the business would soon be over. Having engaged his promise, he instantly drove to Lord E—'s house, and putting 1000 l. Bank notes into Lady E—'s hands, "begged her acceptance of them, as it was probable his Lordship might have occasion for some ready money previous to his departure." Without waiting for Lady E—'s reply, who was surprised at such an eccentric act of generosity, he instantly drove back, resumed his company, and enjoyed himself with that heart-felt vivacity, that is the constant attendant on generous minds.

To be sold at public Vendue, at Perth-Ambey, during the Supreme Court, in the Term of September next;

THE LIBRARY of LAW-BOOKS,

BELONGING to the Estate of the late Honourable

Lewis Morris Ashfield, Esq. by

V. Pearis Ashfield, Administrator.

Aug. 20th, 1770.

43 46

THE imposition of a tax upon

goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.—If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed.

It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles are more necessary and considerable than paper.—not more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given.—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.—Without this it is impossible for them to supply us with paper.—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them.—The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end.—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so effected.

Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

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Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abel, near Counties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moses Ogden, at the furnace. Castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils at market price.

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MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to cats and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in their parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Croger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what concerns our eternal Interest, is certainly one of the most rational necessary Employments of a rational, immortal Being,—one of the most conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progress in true Religion. As this Duty is of Importance, so also it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfection of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conspire to interrupt our Meditations, often give us a Disinclination for the Duty. Hence we stand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but also of every external Help, to assist us in the Discharge of it.

Of the various Tracts that have been written to assist devout Christians in their Meditations, the above is one of the best, and therefore it has been thought advisable to reprint it. The Subjects for Meditation are very judiciously chosen,—the Style is nervous, elegant and concise, being a kind of poetic Prose, divided into short Verses—the Sentiments are just, striking and sublime,—the Principles, orthodox and evangelical. A Vein of warm Piety runs thro' the Whole, every Line is animated with manly, rational Devotion, and speaks the Language of an humble, believing, zealous Heart, which pants after God, and an Interest in the Redeemer. In a Word, this little Treatise has a direct Tendency to "humble the Sinner, to exalt the Saviour, to promote Holiness;" and therefore it is hoped, that well disposed Persons will reap Advantage from the Perusal of it.

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